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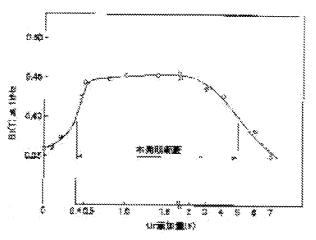
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(54) NONORIENTED SILICON STEEL SHEET FOR HIGH FREQUENCY HAVING EXCELLENT LOW MAGNETIC FIELD CHARACTERISTIC

(57)Abstract:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a monoriented silicon steel sheet which has excellent low magnetic field characteristics in a high frequency region.

SOLUTION: The nonoriented silicon steel sheet for high frequency having excellent low magnetic field characteristics has a composition containing, by mass, $\le 0.005\%$ C, $\le 0.1\%$ P, 0.5 to 4% Si, 0.05 to 2% Mn, 0.1 to 2% Al, $\le 0.02\%$ S, $\le 0.005\%$ N, $\le 0.005\%$ O and 0.4 to 5% Cr, and the balance substantially Fe. Its magnetic flux density B1 in the magnetizing force of 100 A/m at the frequency of 1 kHz is ≥ 0.4 T, or the number of inclusions having the diameter of 0.5 to <1 μ m is ≤ 104 pieces per cubic millimeter, and the number of inclusions having the diameter of 1 to 5 μ m is 102 to 103 pieces per cubic millimeter.



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CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1]At mass%, C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum: 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr. A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency which was excellent in the lower field characteristic characterized by being Fe and the magnetic flux density B1 of magnetizing force 100 A/m in frequency of 1 kHz being more than 0.4T at a remainder real target including 0.4 to 5%.

[Claim 2]At mass%, C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum: 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr: 0.4 to 5% is included. On a remainder real target, are Fe and inclusion of less than 0.5 to one diameter mum per 1-mm 3 Below 10 4 individual. A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency excellent in the lower field characteristic, wherein inclusion 1-5 micrometers in diameter is 10 2 – 10 3 individual per 1-mm 3 .

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DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[Field of the Invention] In this invention, it is related with the magnetic steel sheet excellent in the lower field characteristic.

Therefore, it is related with the magnetic steel sheet for high frequency especially used for the iron core material of a large-sized motor or a compressor motor, etc.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art]In recent years, power electronics art accomplishes rapid progress and the inverter which is the example of representation has come to be broadly adopted from industrial large-sized apparatus even to home electronics. By adoption of this inverter, adjustable-speed operation of a motor is attained and power saving of an electric appliance, efficient-izing, a miniaturization, etc. are beginning to be realized.

[0003] Conventionally, material with high magnetic flux density has been required of the iron core material of a large-sized motor or a compressor motor in the high magnetic field. However, the motor driven in inverter control is used about 0.3-0.7T in many cases, and importance is increasingly attached to the magnetic properties in a lower field more than the former. [0004] From such a viewpoint, for example in JP,61-266059,A. Si: The magnetic steel sheet whose average value of 1.5 or less and B1 the inclusion density of the average crystal grain diameter of not less than 50 micrometers and not less than 10 micrometers [which exist in a steel plate section] in diameter a size is below 10 ³ individual / mm², and the ratio (L/C) of B1 is more than 0.7T is proposed 0.1 to 1.2%.

[0005]In JP.3-202424,A, less than C:0.005%, Si: Less than [3.5%], Mn : 0.1 to 1.5%, P:0.005 to 0.1%. Less than S:0.005%, aluminum: The steel slab containing 0.1 to 1.0% is hot-rolled, H₂ gas constituents in more than a heating-rate:1 **/second, soaking-temperature:800-1100 *** coaking-time:10 seconds - 5 minutes, and atmosphere pickling and after cold-rolling: The manufacturing method of the non-oriented magnetic steel sheet with high magnetic flux density in the lower field which anneals by finishing on less than 50% of conditions is proposed. [0006]

[Problem(s) to be Solved by the Invention] However, said each of art aims at an improvement of the lower field characteristic in a commercial-frequency region (50-50 Hz). On the other hand, in the motor by which an inverter drive is carried out, since the frequency area used differs from about 200-2 kHz, it is required that the magnetic properties of a lower field should be excellent in a high frequency region.

[0007] This invention is made in view of such a situation, and is a thing.

The purpose is to provide the non-oriented magnetic steel sheet excellent in the lower field characteristic of **: \hat{\partial_parti

[8000]

[Means for Solving the Problem]When this invention persons considered solution of an aforementioned problem wholeheartedly, a proper quantity of Cr(s) were added and the

knowledge of a steel plate excellent in the lower field characteristic in a high frequency area being obtained was carried out by rationalizing a size and quantity of inclusion in steel further. [0009] This invention was made based on this knowledge, and has the following composition. [0010] At mass%, [1] C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum: 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr: A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency which was excellent in the lower field characteristic characterized by being Fe and the magnetic flux density B1 of magnetizing force 100 A/m in frequency of 1 kHz being more than 0.4T at a remainder real target including 0.4 to 5%.

[0011]At mass%, [2] C:0.005% or less, P:0.1% or less, Si:0.5-4%, Mn: 0.05-2%, aluminum: 0.1 to 2%, S:0.02% or less, N:0.005% or less, O:0.005% or less, Cr: 0.4 to 5% is included. On a remainder real target, are Fe and inclusion of less than 0.5 to one diameter mum per 1-mm³ Below 10⁻⁴ individual. A non-oriented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency excellent in the lower field characteristic, wherein inclusion 1-5 micrometers in diameter is 10⁻² - 10⁻³ individual per 1-mm³. It comes out.

[0012] "It is Fe to a remainder real target" as used in the above-mentioned means means that things containing other trace elements including an inevitable impurity may be contained in the range of this invention, unless a operation effect of this invention is lost. In this specification, all of % and ppm which shows an ingredient of steel are mass ppm mass%.
[0013]

[Embodiment of the Invention]Hereafter, the details of this invention are explained with the reason for limitation.

[0014]In order to investigate the influence of Cr on the lower field characteristic first, C:0.0009%, Si:2.5%, aluminum:1.3%, Mn: 0.20%, It is considered as P:0.01%, S:0.003%, N:0.0008%, and O:0.0006%, Pickling was performed after having performed rough rolling, having held the rough bar for 20 s at 900 **, after heating the slab obtained by dissolving in a laboratory the steel to which the amount of Cr(s) was changed to 0 to 6% at 1140 **, and hot-rolling finishing further. Hot-rolling board annealing of 860 **x3hr was succeedingly given to the above-mentioned hot-rolling board in 75%H₂-25%N₂ atmosphere, further, it cold-rolled to 0.35 mm of board thickness, and finish annealing of 950 **x1min was performed in 20%H₂-80%N₂ atmosphere.

[0015] The relation between Cr addition of the test specimen produced by doing in this way by drawing 1, and the frequency of 1 kHz and the magnetic flux density B1 of magnetizing force 100 A/m is shown. Here, for evaluation of magnetic properties, the first magnetic flux density B1 in magnetizing force 100 A/m was measured at 1 kHz 100 ******s using what carried out secondary 100 turn winding using a ring sample the outer diameter of 45 mm, and 33 mm in inside diameter. The reason for having evaluated magnetic properties in the ring is because correlation with the motor characteristic has the strong direction at the time of evaluating magnetic properties in a ring compared with the Epstein method since it is magnetized in the direction of the perimeter as an iron core material of a motor at the time of use. The magnetic flux density of the motor in which a high frequency drive is carried out by inverter control is about 0.4-0.7T, and the reason for having evaluated magnetic flux density by B1 is because almost corresponding to the value in B1. When B1 is less than 0.4T here, enlargement of apparatus is not avoided, but since the efficiency of a motor also falls, as for B1, material beyond 0.4T is desired. [0016]It turns out that the addition's of Cr B1 (1 kHz) improves at 0.4% or more, and B1 has become more than 0.4T from drawing 1. This reason is considered because magnetization became easy when magnetic anisotropy decreased by Cr addition.

[0017]On the other hand, it turns out at more than Cr.5% that magnetic flux density falls. This is for the saturation magnetization of material to fall with Cr addition. Or addition is made into 0.4 to 5% for the above reason.

[0018] Next, in order to raise the lower field characteristic of Cr addition steel further, the influence of the inclusion in steel was considered.

[0019]First, C:0.0025%, Si:2.5%, aluminum:1.0%, Cr : 0.9%, Mn : In order to consider it as 0.20%, P:0.01%, and S:0.003% and to change the oxide quantity in steel, and a size Vacuum-degassing time. After heating the slab obtained by casting the steel to which the cooling rate at the time of

casting was changed at 1140 ***, rough rolling was performed, in order to change the size of the sludge in steel further, 0-60S carried out time maintenance of the rough bar at 900 **, and pickling was performed after hot-rolling. When the nitrogen volume of the steel plate (= hot-rolling board) obtained by the above and the amount of oxygen were analyzed, it was set to 5-30 ppm and 6-28 ppm, respectively. Hot-rolling board annealing of 860 ***x3hr was succeedingly given to the above-mentioned hot-rolling board in 75%H2-25%N2 atmosphere, further, it cold-rolled to 0.35 mm of board thickness, and finish annealing between 950 **x1min was performed in 20%H2-80%N2 atmosphere.

[0020] The inclusion in steel of the obtained test specimen was divided into comparatively big and rough inclusion (the detailed inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 mum, and 1-5 micrometers) by SEM, and the influence which each inclusion has on the lower field characteristic was investigated. Here, the inclusion in steel is all the inclusion, such as an oxide, a nitride, and a sulfide. Since identification by SEM was difficult about the inclusion below 0.5 micrometer, and grasp of the quantity of what becomes possible was difficult for identification of inclusion when TEM is used, it was aimed at inclusion of 0.5 micrometers or more here.

[0021]in order to investigate the influence which the detailed inclusion of (ess than 0.5 to 1 mum has on the lower field characteristic first, the amount of inclusion of 1-5 micrometers selected the test specimen used as 200-400 pieces / mm³, and about 1 law. The relation between the amount of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to 1 mum of the test specimen obtained by drawing 2 and the magnetic flux density B1 in 1 kHz is shown. Here, evaluation of magnetic properties is the same as that of drawing 1.

[0022] Drawing 2 shows that B1 improves, when the amount of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to 1 mum is carried out as for below 10 4 individual / mm³. This is for grain growth nature to fall, when the amounts of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to 1 mum are 10 4 individual / mm³ ** Below 10 4 individual carries out the amount of inclusion in steel of less than 0.5 to one diameter mum per 1-mm³ for the above reason.

[0023]Next, in order to investigate the influence which 1-5-micrometer inclusion has on the lower field characteristic, the amount of inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 mum selected the test specimen below 5000 piece / mm³. The amount of inclusion of 1-5 micrometers in the test specimen obtained by drawing 3 and the magnetic flux density B1 in 1 kHz are shown. Here, evaluation of magnetic properties is the same as that of drawing 1.

[0024]When the amount of inclusion considers it as 10 ² - 1000 (10 ³) individuals / mm³ from drawing 3, it turns out that B1 [1-kHz] becomes high. Although this reason is not clear, when the inclusion number becomes in less than 100-piece [/mm] ³, a magnetic domain wall interval increases, it originates in it, the movement speed of magnetic flux increases, and, thereby, magnetomotive force with the opposite direction of magnetization is considered to have become large and to have reduced magnetic flux density. On the other hand, when the inclusion number is 1000 piece / mm³ **, it is thought that the movement of the magnetic domain wall corresponding to an external magnetic field itself became difficult.

[0025]As mentioned above, in order to raise the lower field characteristic in a high frequency area, making a proper quantity of inclusion of not only high-grade-izing by reducing the inside S. C, and N of steel which is indicated conventionally, etc. but a suitable size exist carried out the knowledge of the desirable thing newly. Therefore, let the amounts of inclusion in steel of less than one to five diameter mum be 10.2 - 1000 (10.3) individual per 1-mm3 from the above result. [0026]It does not specify in particular in order not to degrade the lower field characteristic about the inclusion of more than 5 micrometers. When the amount of inclusion in steel of the test specimen of drawing 1 was investigated anew, 500-900 pieces / mm3, and the amount of inclusion of the amount of inclusion of less than 0.5 to 1 mum 1-5 micrometers in diameter were 40 piece / mm3.

[0027]Next, the reason for limitation of an ingredient is explained.

[0028]Since Si is an element effective in order to raise the specific resistance of a steel plate, it

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makes a minimum 0.5%. On the other hand, since magnetic flux density would fall with the fall of saturation magnetic flux density if it exceeds 4%, the maximum was made into 4%.

[0029] Like Si, aluminum was an effective element in order to raise specific resistance, but since magnetic flux density would fall with the fall of saturation magnetic flux density if it exceeds 2%, it made the maximum 2%. Since AIN carried out minuteness making at less than 0.1% of case and the lower field characteristic deteriorated, the minimum was made into 0.1%.

[0030]Since C had a problem of magnetic aging, it could be 0.005% or less.

[0031]Mn was required 0.05% or more, in order to prevent the red shortness at the time of hot-rolling, but since magnetic flux density was reduced when it became not less than 2%, it could be 0.05 to 2%.

[0032]Since a steel plate would become hard if it adds exceeding 0.1%, P could be 0.1% or less. [0033]When there was much content, the precipitation amount of N of AIN increased, and in order to degrade the lower field characteristic, it could be 0.005% or less.

[0034]S made the maximum 0.02% in order to degrade the lower field characteristic according to precipitation amount increase of MnS, if it exceeds 0.02%.

[0035]Since oxide stock inclusion would increase and iron loss would increase if it exceeds 0.005%. O could be 0.005% or less.

[0036]Elements, such as Sb, Sn, REM, nickel, Cu, and Co, can be added in the range which does not spoil the effect of this invention.

[0037]Next, the manufacturing method of the steel plate of this invention is explained.
[0038]In order to obtain the steel plate of this invention, for example, degassing treatment of the molten steel which *****(ed) with the converter is carried out, it adjusts to a predetermined ingredient, and casting and hot-rolling are performed succeedingly. Here, as for degasifying time, 30 or less minutes is desirable in order to make moderate inclusion remain. It is possible after rolling between excess heat to make the detailed inclusion of ess than 0.5 to mum make it big and rough, and to make 1-5-micrometer inclusion into the predetermined range by changing the isothermal retention time of a rough bar. When carrying out isothermal maintenance of the rough bar, 850-1000 ** of retention temperature is preferred. As long as it is not limited and the size of inclusion and quantity become this invention within the limits, techniques other than degasifying timing and rough bar isothermal maintenance may be used for degasifying timing and especially rough bar isothermal maintenance.

[0039]It is not necessary to specify the finish annealing temperature at the time of hot-rolling, and rolling-up temperature in particular, and usual may be sufficient as them. Hot-rolling board annealing is performed after hot-rolling. Here, since the lower field characteristic will deteriorate if an unrecrystallized part remains, there is the necessity of performing hot-rolling board annealing at the temperature which recrystallization completes.

[0040]Subsequently, final annealing is performed after considering it as predetermined board thickness with one cold rolling or two cold rolling or more which sandwiched intermediate annealing.

[0041]As mentioned above, the non-priented magnetic steel sheet for high frequency excellent in the lower field characteristic of this invention is obtained.
[0042]

[Example] After carrying out degassing treatment of the molten steel which ****(ed) with the converter and performing slab heating of 1140 **x1hr after casting for the ingredient of Table 1, the rough bar after rough rolling was held 0-in 20s at 900 **, finishing hot-rolling was performed, and the hot-rolling board of 2.0 mm of board thickness was obtained. Hot-rolling finishing temperature considered it as 800 **, and rolling-up temperature was 610 **. Hot-rolling board annealing of 830 **x3hr was given in 75%H2-25%N2 atmosphere after rolling up. Then, it cold-rolled to 0.35 mm of board thickness, and finish annealing was performed on the conditions shown in Table 1 in 10%H2-90%N2 atmosphere.

[0043] The magnetic properties in the frequency of 1 kHz were measured to the obtained steel plate. Measurement of magnetic properties used the first thing that carried out secondary 100 turn winding 100 ******* using a ring sample the outer diameter of 45 mm, and 33 mm in inside diameter.

[0044]The magnetic properties of each steel plate are combined with Table 1, and are shown. [0045]

[Table 1]

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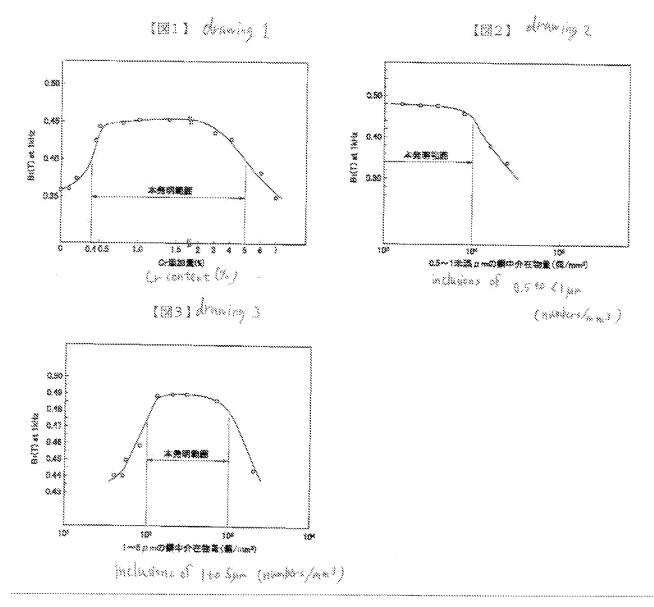
[0046]It turns out that the steel plate which excelled [amount / of Cr(s)] Table 1 in the lower field characteristic in this invention steel which is within the limits of this invention is obtained.
[0047]

[Effect of the Invention] As stated above, according to this invention, it comes out to obtain the steel plate excellent in the lower field characteristic. The steel plate obtained by this invention is preferred as core materials of the motor in which adjustable—speed operation is carried out by inverter control, such as an electromobile, an air—conditioner, and a servo motor.

[0046]It turns out that the steel plate which excelled [amount / of Cr(s)] Table 1 in the lower field characteristic in this invention steel which is within the limits of this invention is obtained. [0047]

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[Translation done.]



プロントベージの続き

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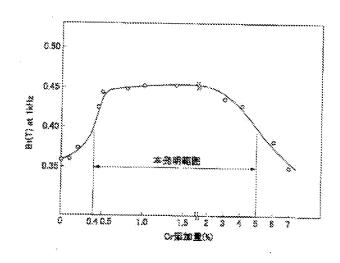
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(54) 【発明の名称】 但磁場特性に優れた高層波用無方向性電磁調板

(57) [要約]

【課題】 高周波域での低磁場特性に優れた無方向性電 磁鋼板を提供する。

【解決手段】 mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、A1:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含み、残鄙実質的にFeであり、かつ、周波数1 は日とての磁化力100人/mの磁束密度B1が0.4 T以上、または、直径0.5~1未満μmの介在物が1 mm®当たり10%個以下、直径1~5μmの介在物が1 mm®当たり10%(個以下、直径1~5μmの介在物が1 mm®当たり10%~10%(個である低磁場特性に優力大高周波用無方向性電磁網数。



【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 mass%で、C:0.005%以下。P:0.1%以下、S1:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、A1:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含み、残部実質的にFeであり、かつ、周波数1kHzでの磁化力100A/mの磁束密度B1が0.4で以上であることを特徴とする低磁場特性に優れた高期波用無方向性電磁網板。

【請求項2】 mass%で、C:0,005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、Al:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含み、残部実質的にFeであり、かつ、直径0.5~1未満μmの介在物が1mm®当たり10%(10%)で、直径1~5μmの介在物が1mm®当たり10%~10%間にあることを特徴とする低磁場特性に優れた高間波用無方向性電磁網板。

【発明の詳細な説明】

[0001]

【発明の属する技術分野】本発明は、低磁場特性に優れた電磁鋼板に関するもので、特に大型モータやコンプレッサーモータの鉄心材料等に使用される高周波用電磁鋼板に関する。

[0002]

【従来の技術】近年、パワーエレクトロニタス技術が急速な進歩をとげ、その代表例であるインパーターが産業用の大型機器から家電製品まで幅広く採用されるようになってきた。このインパーターの採用により、モータの可変速運転が可能となり、電気機器の省電力。高効率化、小型化などが実現さればじめている。

【0003】従来、大型モータやコンプレッサーモータの鉄心材料には高磁場で磁束密度の高い材料が要求されてきた。しかし、インバーター制御にて駆動されるモータは0.3~0.7下程度で使用されることが多く、これまで以上に低磁場での磁気特性が重要視されるようになってきている。

【0004】このような観点から、例えば、特開昭61~266059号公報では、Si:0.1~1.2%、平均結晶粒径50μm以上、鋼板断面に存在する値径10μm以上の大きさの介在物密度が10。個/mm²以下であり、かつ。B1の比(L/C)が1.5以下、B1の平均値が0.7丁以上である電磁鋼板が提案されている。【0005】また、特機平3~202424号公報では、C:0.005%未満、Si:3.5%未満、Mn:0.1~1.5%、P:0.005~0.1%、S:0.005%未満、Al:0.1~1.0%を含有する鋼スラブを禁悶圧延、酸洗、冷間圧延した後、加熱速度:1で/

秒以上、均無温度:800~1100℃、均熱時間:1

〇秒~5分、雰囲気中のH₂ガス成分:50%未満の条

件で仕上げ焼鈍を行なう低磁場での磁束密度が高い無方 向性電磁鋼板の製造方法が提案されている。

[0006]

【発明が解決しようとする課題】しかしながら、前記技術は、いずれも商用周波域(50~60Hz)での低磁場特性の改善を狙ったものである。これに対し、インバーター駆動されるモータでは、使用される周波数域が200~2kHz程度と異なるため、高周波数域で低磁場の磁気特性が優れていることが要求される。

【0007】本発明はこのような事情に鑑みなされたものであり、高周波域での低磁場特性に優れた無方向性電磁網板を提供することを目的とする。

[00008]

【課題を解決するための手段】本発明者らが上記課題の 解決に関し銀窓検討したところ、Crを適量添加し、さらに鋼中介在物の大きさと量を適正化することにより高 周波域での低磁場特性に優れた鋼板が得られることを知 見した。

【0009】本発明はかかる知見に基づきなされたもので、以下のような構成を有する。

【0010】[1]mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Mn:0.05~2%、A1:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、O:0.005%以下、Cr:0.4~5%を含み、機器実質的にFeであり、かつ、周波数1kHzでの磁化力100A/mの磁策密度B1が0.4T以上であることを特徴とする低磁場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁鋼板。

【0011】[2]mass%で、C:0.005%以下、P:0.1%以下、Si:0.5~4%、Ma:0.05~2%、Al:0.1~2%、S:0.02%以下、N:0.005%以下、C::0.005%以下、C::0.4~5%を含み、残鄙実質的にFeであり、かつ、直径0.5~1未満μmの介在物が1mm³当たり10⁴個以下、直径1~5μmの介在物が1mm³当たり10⁵~10⁸個であることを特徴とする低級場特性に優れた高周波用無方向性電磁鋼板、である。

【0012】なお、上記手段において、「残部実質的に Fe」とは、本発明の作用効果を無くさない限り、不可 選不純物をはじめ、他の微量元素を含有するものが本発 明の範囲に含まれ得ることを意味する。また、本明細書 において、網の成分を示す%およびppmはすべてma ss%、mass ppmである。

[0013]

【発明の実施の形態】以下、本発明の詳細をその限定理 由とともに説明する。

【0014】まず最初に、低磁場特性に及ぼすCァの影響について調査するため、C:0.0009%、S1:2.5%、A1:1.3%、Mn:0.20%、P:0.01%、S:0.003%、N:0.0008%、O:0.0

006%とし、Cr量を0~6%まで変化させた網を実験室にて溶解し、得られたスラブを<math>1140でで加熱した後、程圧延を行ない、相バーを900でにて20s保持し、さらに仕上げの熱間圧延を行った後、酸洗を行った。引き続き上記熱間圧延板に $75\%H_2-25\%N_2$ 雰囲気で860で×3hrの熱延板焼鈍を施し、さらに、板厚0.35mmまで冷間圧延を行い、 $20\%H_2-80\%N_2$ 雰囲気で950で×1m1nの仕上焼鈍を行った。

【0015】関1に、このようにして得られた供試材の Cr活加量と周波数1kHz、磁化力100A/mの磁 東密度 B1との関係を示す。ここで、磁気特性の評価に は外径45mm、内径33mmのリングサンブルを用 い、一次100ターン、三次100ターン巻級したもの を用い、磁化力100A/mでの磁束密度B1を1kH zにて測定した。リングで磁気特性を評価した理由は、 モータの鉄芯材料として使用時は金閣方向に磁化される ため、エブスタイン法に比べリングで磁気特性を評価し た場合の方がモータ特性との相関が強いためである。ま た、磁束密度を11で評価した理由は、インバーター制 毎により高周液駆動されるモータの磁束密度が0、4~ 0.7T程度であり、B1がほぼその値に対応するため である。ここでB1が0、4丁に満たない場合には、機 器の大型化が避けられず、モータの効率も低下するため B1は0.4T以上の材料が望まれる。

【0016】図1より、Crの添加量が0.4%以上で B1(1kHz)が向上しB1が0.4下以上となっ ていることがわかる。この理由は、Cr添加により磁気 異方性が低減したことにより磁化が容易になったためと 考えられる。

【0017】一方。 Cr:5%以上では磁束密度は低下することがわかる。これはCr流加に伴い材料の飽和磁化が低下するためである。以上の理由によりCr流加量は0.4~5%とする。

【0018】次にCェ添加鋼の低磁場特性をさらに向上 させるため、鋼中介在物の影響について検討した。

【0019】まず、C:0.0025%、S1:2.5%、A1:1.0%、Cr:0.9%、Mn:0.20%、P:0.01%、S:0.003% とし、鋼中酸化物量と大きさを変化させるために真空脱ガス時間、鋳造時の冷却速度を変化させた鋼を鋳造し、得られたスラブを1140でで加熱した後、福圧運を行ない、さらに鋼中析出物の大きさを変化させるために粗バーを900でにて0~608の時間保持し、熱間圧延後、酸洗を行った。上記により得られた鋼板(=熱間圧延板)の窒素量、酸素量を分析したところそれぞれ5~30ppm、6~28ppmとなっていた。引き続き上記熱間圧延板に75%H₂-25%N₂雰囲気で860℃×3hrの熱延板焼鈍を施し、さらに、板厚0.35mmまで冷間圧延し、20%H₂-80%N₂雰囲気で950℃×1mi

n間の仕上焼羹を行った。

【0020】得られた供試材の鋼中介在物をSEMにより0.5~1未満μmの繊細介在物、1~5μmの比較的粗大な介在物に分け、それぞれの介在物が低磁場特性に及ぼす影響を調査した。ここで、鋼中介在物とは酸化物。塑化物、硫化物等全ての介在物のことである。なお、0.5μm未満の介在物についてはSEMでの同定が困難であり、また、TEMを使用した場合においては介在物の同定は可能となるものの量の把握が困難であるため、ここでは0.5μm以上の介在物を対象とした。

【0021】最初に0.5~1未満µmの微細介在物が低磁場特性に及ぼす影響を調査するため、1~5µmの介在物量が200~400個/mm³とほぼ一定となっている供試材を選び出した。図2に得られた供試材の0.5~1未満µmの鋼中介在物量と1kHzでの磁束密度B1の関係を示す。ここで、磁気特性の評価は図1と同様である。

【0022】図2より、0.5~1未満µmの綱中介在物盤を10。個/mm®以下とした場合にB1が向上することがわかる。これは0.5~1未満µmの綱中介在物盤が10。個/mm®超の場合には粒成長性が低下するためである。以上の理由により直径0.5~1未満µmの綱中介在物盤は1mm®当たり10。個以下とする。【0023】次に1~5µmの介在物が低磁場特性に及ぼす影響を調査するため、0.5~1未満µmの介在物盤が5000個/mm®以下の供試材を選び出した。図3に得られた供試材での1~5µmの介在物盤と1kHzでの磁束密度B1を示す。ここで、磁気特性の評価は図1と同様である。

【0024】図3より介在物量が102~1000(10°)個/mm²とした場合に1kHzのB1は高くなることがわかる。この理由は明確ではないが、介在物個数が100個/mm²未満となった場合には凝壁開降が増大し、これにより磁化の方向とは反対の起磁力が大きくなって磁束密度を低下させたものと考えられる。一方、介在物個数が100個/mm²超の場合には外部磁場に対応した磁性の移動自体が困難になったものと考えられる。

【0025】以上より、高周波域での低磁場特性を向上させるためには、従来開示されているような鋼中S。C、N等を低減することによる高純度化だけでなく、適切な大きさの介在物を適量存在させることが望ましいことを新規に知見した。よって、以上の結果より、直径1~5未満μπの鋼中介在物量は1mm³当たり105~1000(10°) 個とする。

【0026】5μm超の介在物については低磁場特性を 劣化させないため特に規定しない。なお、図1の供試材 の鋼中介在物量について改めて調査したところ、0.5 ~1未満μmの介在物量は500~900個/mm³、 適径1~5μmの介在物量は40個/mm³であった。

1

【0027】次に、成分の限定理由について説明する。 【0028】Siは鋼板の固有抵抗を上げるために有効 な元素であるため下限を0.5%とする。一方、4%を 超えると飽和磁束密度の低下に伴い磁束密度が低下する ため上限は4%とした。

【0029】A1はS1と同様、固有抵抗を上げるために有効な元素であるが、2%を超えると飽和磁束密度の低下に伴い磁束密度が低下するため上限を2%とした。また、0.1%未満の場合にはA1Nが微細化し低超場特性が劣化するため下限を0.1%とした。

【0030】Cは磁気時効の問題があるため0,005 %以下とした。

【0031】Mnは熱間圧延時の赤熱脆性を防止するために、0.05%以上必要であるが、2%以上になると磁束密度を低下させるので0.05~2%とした。

【0032】Pは0.1%を超えて添加すると鋼板が硬 くなるため0.1%以下とした。

【0033】Nは、含有量が多い場合にはA1Nの析出 量が多くなり、低磁場特性を劣化させるため0.005 %以下とした。

【0034】Sは0.02%を超えるとMnSの析出量 増大により低磁場特性を劣化させるため、上級を0.0 2%とした。

【0035】0は0、005%を超えると酸化物系介在 物が増大し、鉄振が増加するため、0,005%以下と した。

【0036】なお、本発明の効果を損なわない範囲でS b. Sn、REM、Ni、Cu、Co等の元素を添加す ることができる。

【0037】次に本発明の鋼板の製造方法について説明 する。

【0038】本発明の鋼板を得るには、例えば、転炉で 吹練した落鋼を脱ガス処理し所定の成分に調整し、引き 続き誘進、熱間圧延を行う。ここで、脱ガス時間は速度 な介在物を残留させるため30分以下が望ましい。ま た、粗熱期圧延後、粗バーの等温保持時間を変化させる ことにより、0.5~1未満µmの微細介在物を粗大化 させ、1~5µmの介在物を所定の範囲とすることが可 能である。なお、粗バーを等温保持する場合には保持温 度は850~1000でが好ましい。なお、脱ガス時間 調整、粗バー等温保持は特に限定されるものではなく、 介在物の大きさ、量が本発明範囲内になるのであれば、 脱ガス時間調整。粗バー等温保持以外の手法でも構わな い。

【0039】熱間圧延時の仕上鏡鈍温度、巻取り温度は 特に規定する必要はなく、通常でかまわない。熱延後、 熱延板鏡鈍を行なう。ここで、未再結晶部が残存すると 低磁場特性が劣化するため、再結晶が完了する温度で熱 延板鏡鈍を行なう必要が有る。

【0040】次いで一個の冷間圧延、もしくは中間焼鈍

をはさんだ2回以上の冷間圧延により所定の板厚とした 後に、
級終焼鈍を行う。

【0041】以上より、本発明の低磁場特性に優れた高 周波用無方向性電磁鋼板が得られる。

[0042]

【実施例】転炉で吹練した溶鋼を脱ガス処理し、装1の成分に鋳造後、1140℃×1hrのスラブ加熱を行った後、租圧延後の粗バーを、900℃にて0~20sの範囲で保持し、仕上げ熱間圧延を行ない、板厚2.0mmの熱間圧延板を得た。熱間圧延仕上げ温度は800℃、巻取り温度は610℃とした。巻取り後、75%H2~25%N2雰囲気で830℃×3hrの熱延板鏡鏡を施した。その後、板厚0.35mmまで冷間圧延を行い、10%H2~90%N2雰囲気で表1に示す条件において仕上焼鈍を行った。

【0043】得られた鋼板に対して周波数1kHzでの磁気特性を測定した。なお、磁気特性の測定は、外径45mm、内径33mmのリングサンアルを用い、一次100ターン。二次100ターン巻線したものを用いた。【0044】各鋼板の磁気特性を表1に併せて示す。

[0045]

[表1]

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【0046】表1より、Cr量が本発明の範囲内である本発明鋼において、低磁場特性に優れた鋼板が得られることがわかる。

I00471

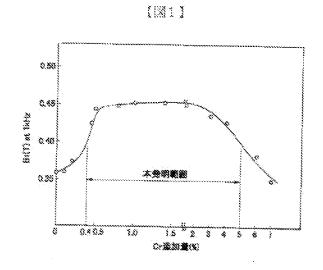
【発明の効果】以上述べたように、本発明によれば、低磁場特性に優れた鋼板を得ることがでる。また、本発明により得られる鋼板は電気自動車、エアコン、サーボモータ等のインパーター調御により可変速運転されるモークのコア材料として好適である。

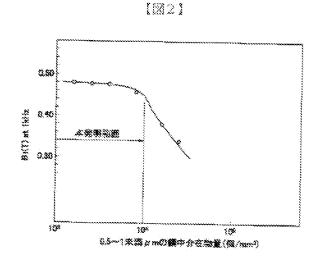
【図画の簡単な説明】

【図1】C r 添加量とB 1 (1 k H z) の関係を示すグラフ。

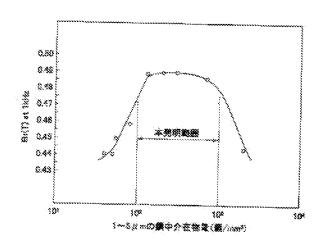
【図2】0.5~1未満µmの鍋中介在物量とB1(1k Hz)との関係を示すグラフ。

【図3】1~5 x mの網中介在物量とB1(1kHz) との関係を示すグラフ。





[23]



プロントページの続き

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